

NIGHT OF THE LIVING LIGHT READOUT UPDATE

Starring:

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LArIAT Meeting

October 31, 2013

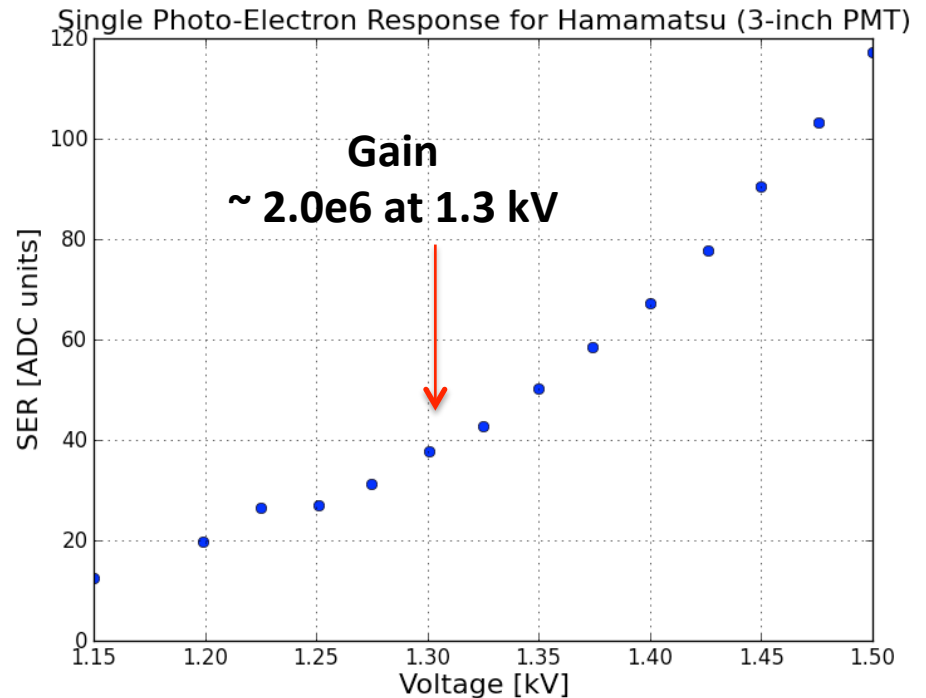
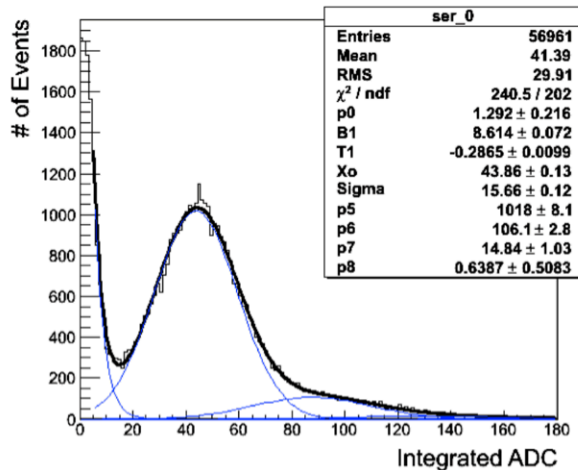
Highlights since last update...

- Plotted gain from 1p.e. response with PMTs using LED pulser + WArP code
- Tried to suppress ringing/noise due to inductance from driving the pulser
 - See “Light readout update (July 18 2013)” on DocDB
- Mounted a SiPM to circuit and began testing the output

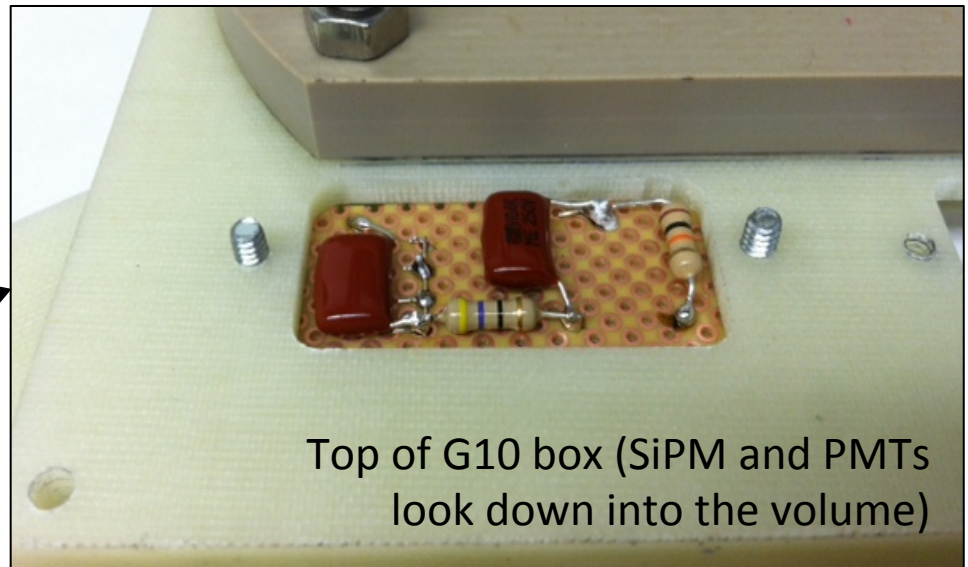
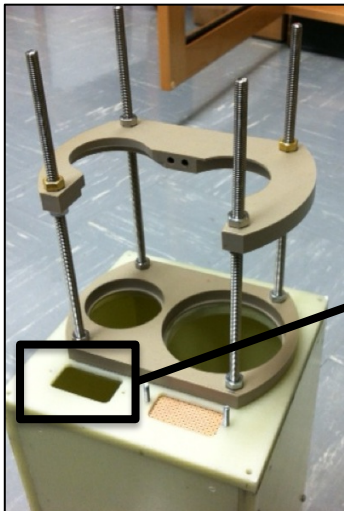
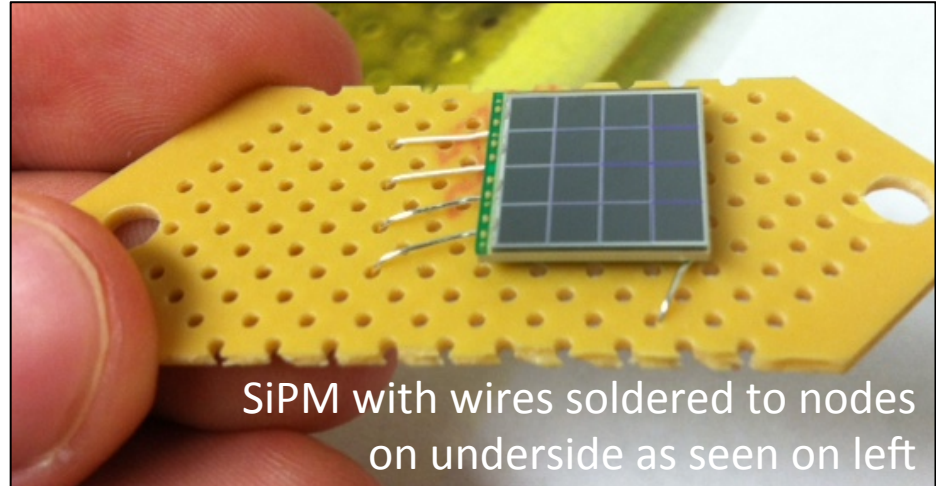
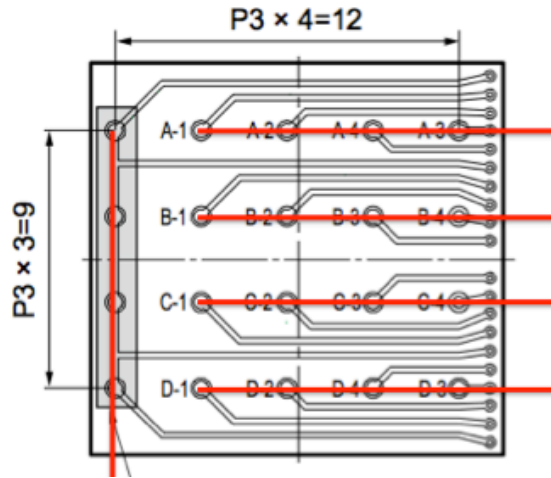
SER from PMTs

DAQ/processing code gives reliable single photo-electron response

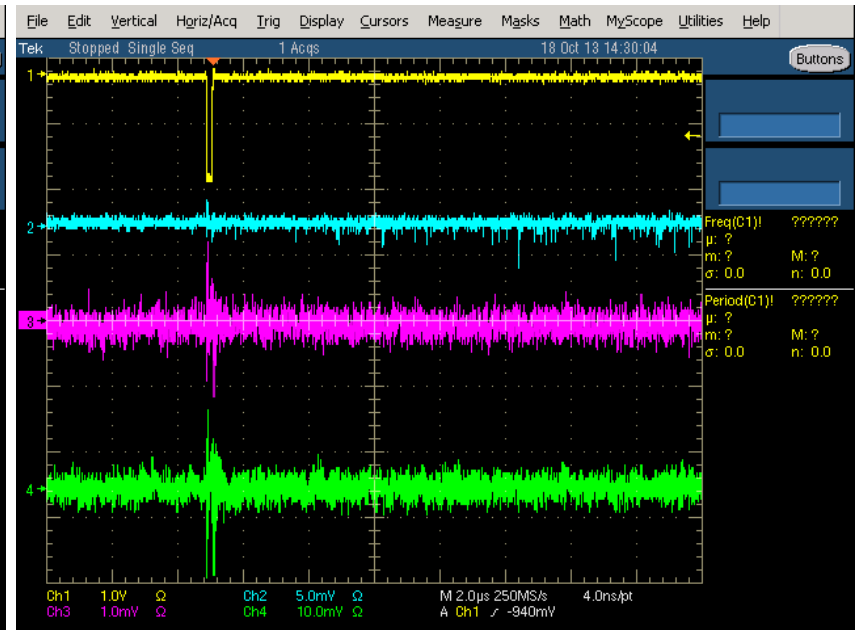
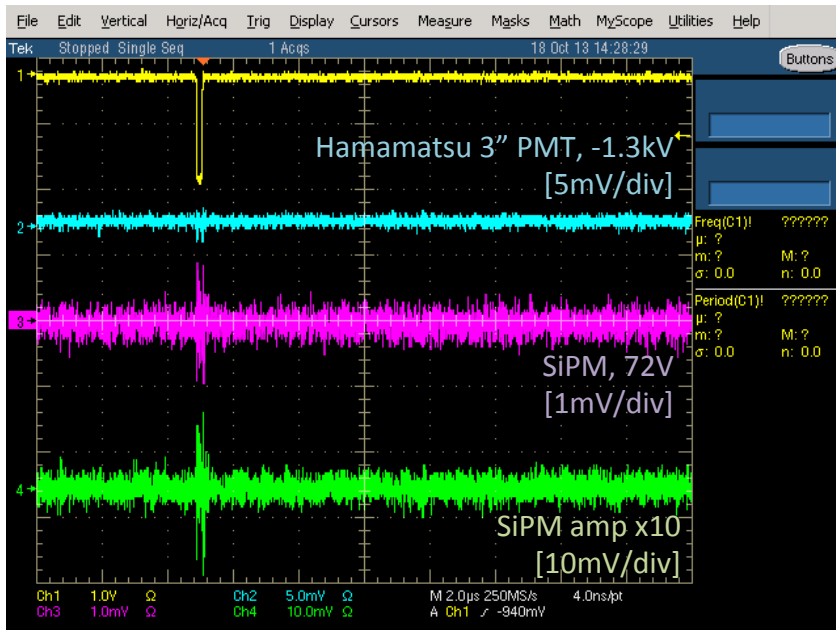
- Increases with HV as expected



Mounting the SiPM



Testing the SiPM

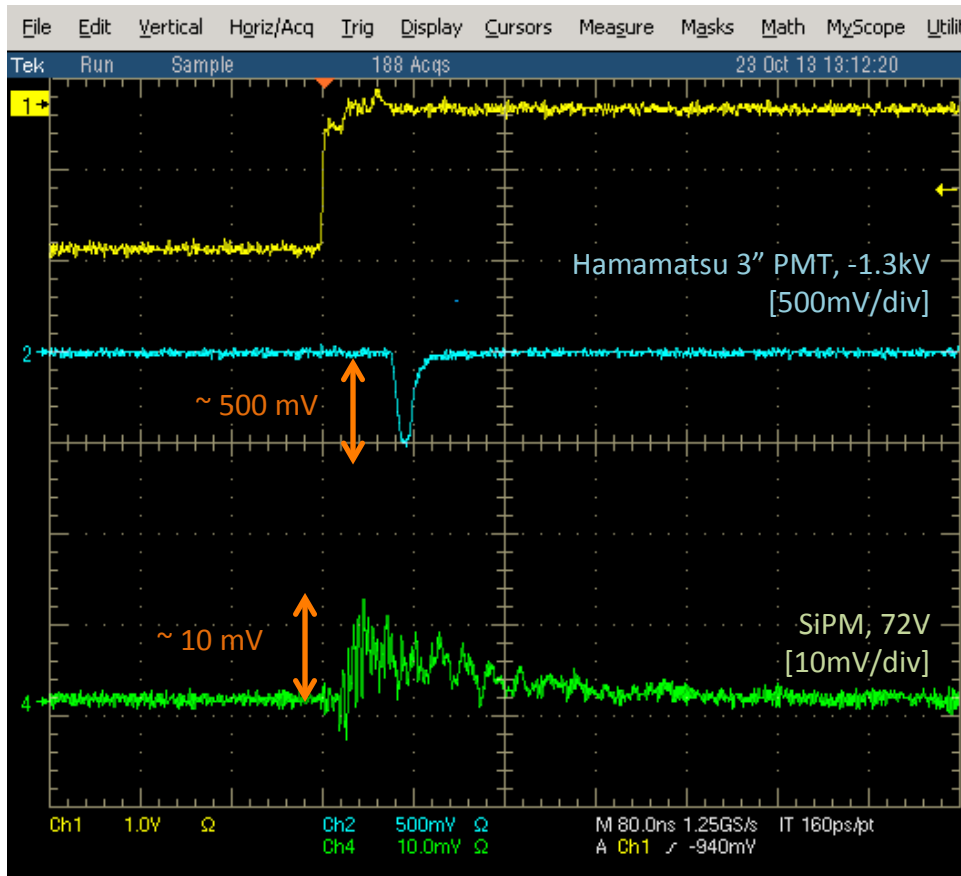


No light → Gradually turn up LED intensity

Cannot see photoelectron peaks in the SiPM like we can in the PMTs...

- Tried amplifying using NIM module for positive PMT amplification (Phillips 774)
→ amps noise as well as signal

Testing the SiPM



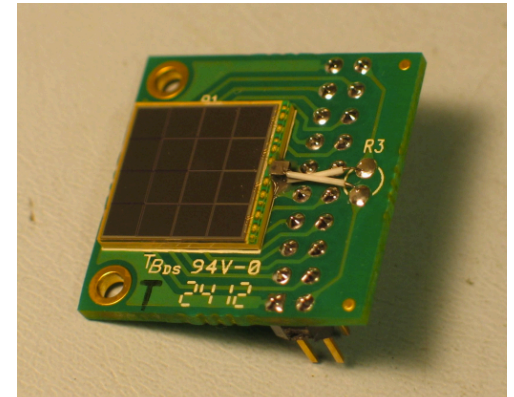
Bright and quick LED flash...

- Seen by PMT as sharp 500mV pulse
- Seen by SiPM as unstable ~10mV pulse with bizarre ringing and long tail

Need better response in order to calibrate the SiPM and be sensitive to SER...

Next steps

- Try different SiPM circuit
 - forward vs. reverse voltage bias?
 - Can we amplify signal without amplifying the noise with it?
 - Mount SiPM to an array board with built-in amplifier circuit?
 - Contacted Hamamatsu about this: they only offer modules with SiPM attached
- Readout of SiPM + PMTs in liquid nitrogen
 - May reduce noise enough to see SER from SiPM
 - Considering feeding LED flashes into setup via fiber-optic cable



Array board design by P. Bloser
(U. of New Hampshire)

BONUS FEATURES...

Calculating gain

- Converting SER to gain:

Diagram illustrating the calculation of gain G from SER (Signal Error Rate) data. The formula is:

$$G = \frac{I}{I_e} = \frac{(x_0)/(f_s \cdot 2^{10}) \cdot FS \cdot B}{R_e}$$

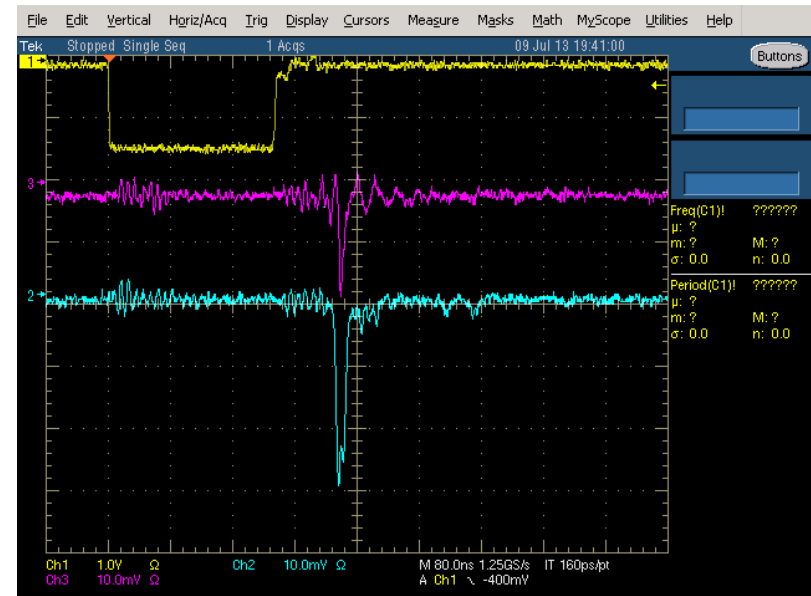
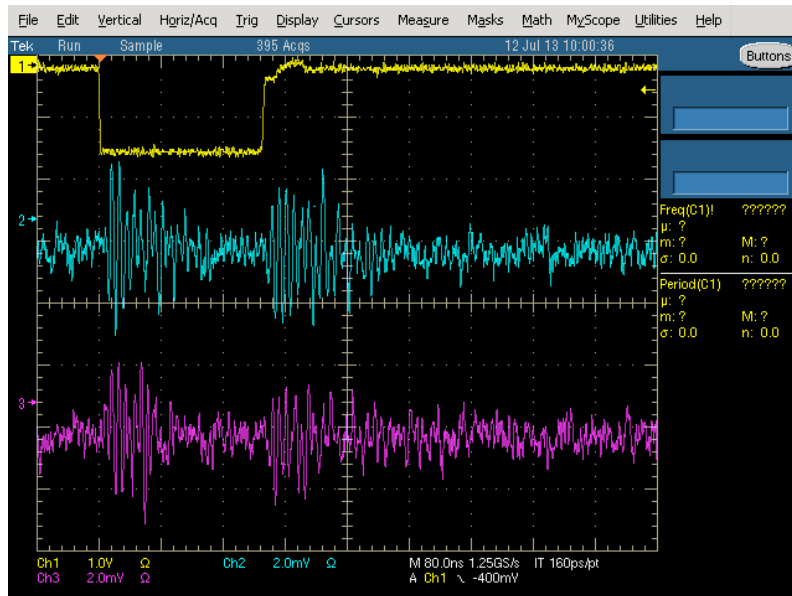
The variables and their meanings are:

- x_0 : SER in ADC units
- f_s : Sampling frequency
- FS : Full scale of board in ADC
- B : Full scale in volts (0.2 V)
- B : Calibration factor related to ratio of amplitudes seen from digitizer to measured oscilloscope amplitudes (~ 1)
- R_e : Resistance of circuit to ground (50Ω)
- I_e : Unit charge

The noise problem

LEMO cable that brings -1.5V square pulse to LED flasher passes close to PMT and SiPM bases

- Induces ringing in output
- Makes it harder to use “narrow flash” mode of LED w/inductor to do SER calibrations – though we get good results using “afterglow” method (w/ no inductor) as seen in previous slide (see “**Light readout update (July 18 2013)**” on DocDB for more info)

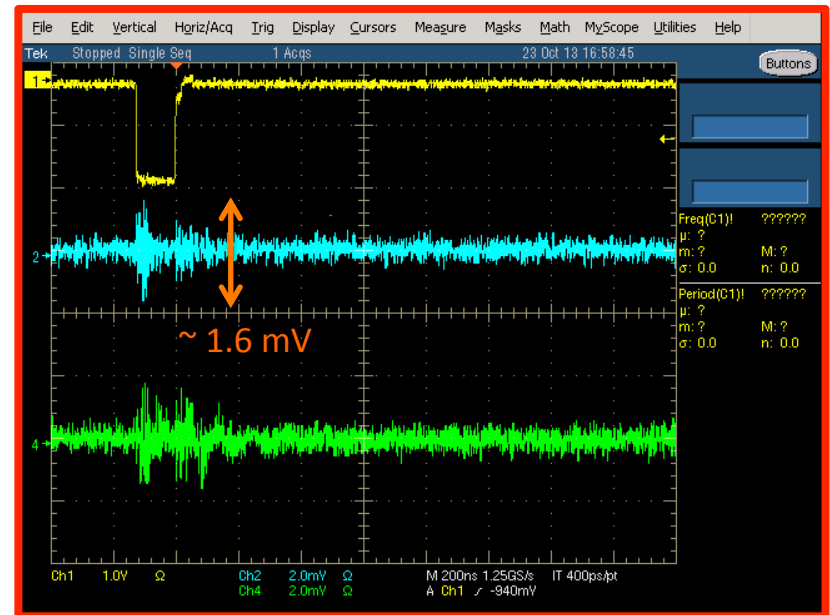
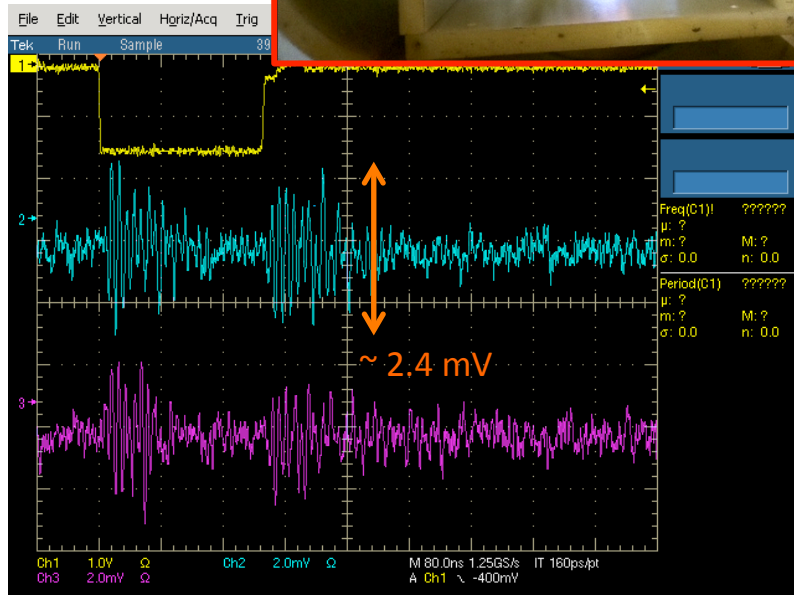


The noise problem



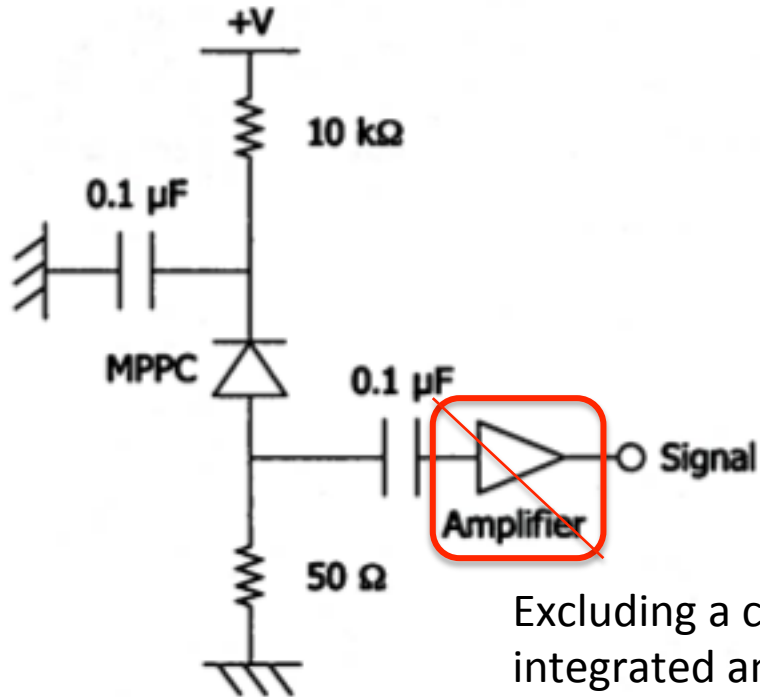
Able to reduce ringing slightly using some readily available cable shielding*

(Will try using steel mesh shielding and/or modifying box for different cable entry)



* Shielding may or may not be aluminum foil

SiPM circuit

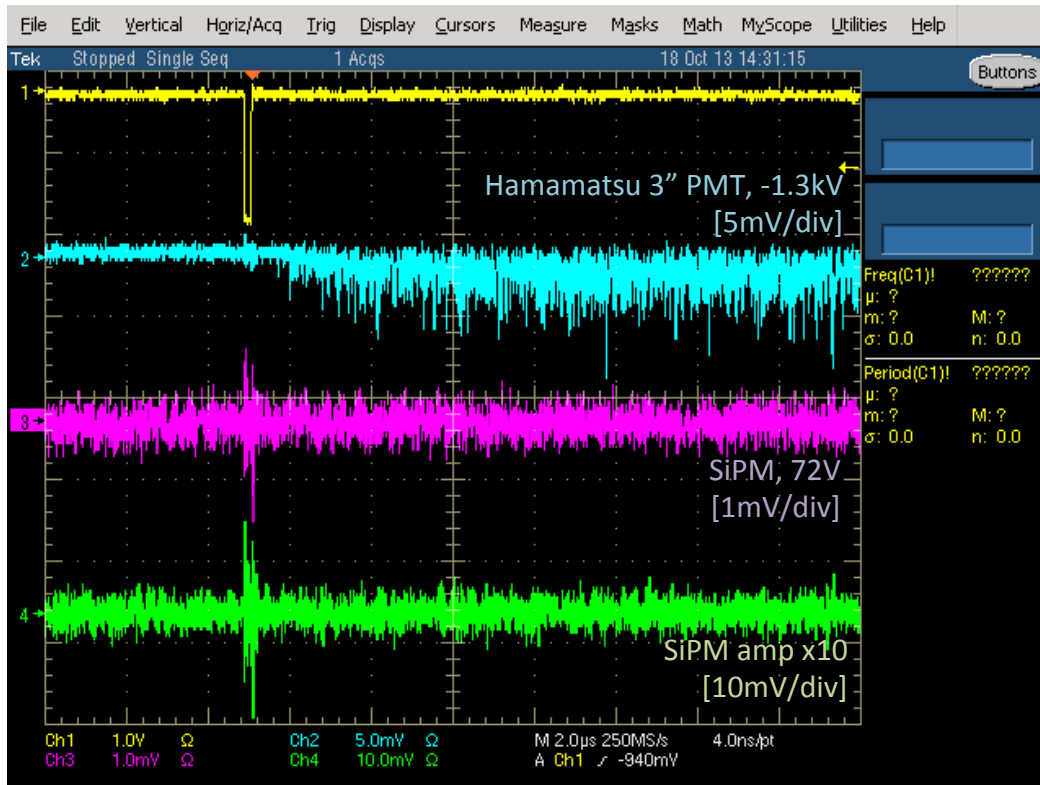


Excluding a circuit-integrated amplifier
(for now)

Suggested amp:
Hamamatsu C4890 PIN
photodiode amplifier



Testing the SiPM



Even with lots of light, where 2-3 phe peaks should show up, we see nothing

From tests being done at PAB, we learned:

- expected SiPM signal on order ~ 0.1 mV, so it will be impossible to see it above the noise